

The papers are surprised that in the organization of the Idaho Legislature that one-third of the members of that body are Mormon Democrats. There is nothing surprising in this. The Mormons have a great deal more power outside of the borders of Utah than the public is aware of. The Mormons are numerous in the southern part of California, have settlements of their own, and to-day control San Bernardino county, and wield much power in other counties in the Golden State, yet the Californians themselves appear to be ignorant of this fact. The Mormons, for the past three years, have been settling up the valleys of Arizona, and they wield the balance of power and can elect any candidate in that Territory they desire, be he Democrat or Republican. The Mormon Church to-day has immense power over the whole of the Pacific Coast, including New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada and California. There are but few Mormons in either Oregon or Washington Territory. The Mormons, with but few exceptions, are Democrats, yet they vote for whomsoever the Church dictates. The Mormon Church is in reality a great power, and will be more powerful in a few short years than the public at present apprehend.

The physicians South and East are reviving the old remedy of "cockroach tea," which was at one time a very common remedy for sick persons among the colored people of the south. The way this tea is made is to catch a number of fat female—none but females will do—cockroaches, place them in a bag and boil them, and then strain the extract of the bugs into the water. After this is accomplished put a little whisky and sugar into the water and permit it to boil until the sugar is dissolved. It must have been from this remedy that whisky derived the name of "bug juice."

The solving of the polygamy conundrum is troubling the Eastern people and Congress, while the people of Lincoln county are struggling the polygamous monster, dealing it death blows, by marrying the Mormon girls, until now, when a Mormon in this county wishes to secure a wife, he is forced to go out into Utah after one.

We learned this morning from what we consider a reliable source that Governor Stanford has offered to purchase the entire town of Vina on these conditions: The Governor will buy all the real estate and improvements thereon for a nominal sum—say one dollar—and immediately sell and reconvey the same property back to the owners, provided that he (Stanford) is allowed to insert a clause in his deeds that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold in the town of Vina. The Governor will further obligate himself to build a fine two-story school-house, large enough in which to educate all the children of the town. He will further agree to import one hundred German families to work his extensive vineyard and orchard, and will exclude from his premises all Chinese labor. This is a splendid offer, and if the people of Vina do not accept it, they are certainly standing in their own light.—[Red Bluff People's Cause.]

The Placer Herald says: A certain man from Lincoln came up with others, the other day, into the hills on a quartz prospecting tour. They found an old shaft on an old ledge, but in the bottom was considerable water. "I will go down and see how deep the water is," said prospector No. 1. He had descended but a short distance when his foot slipped. After he got out, dripping and shivering, he said: "It was a fool trick, anyhow, to try and measure a six-foot hole of water with a five foot man."

A singular and painful accident occurred in Truckee on the morning of the 16th. While a man by the name of Miller Smith was in the act of unhitching a horse in the stable of Goulden Bros., from some cause the halter rope became entangled around his right hand, and while trying to extricate it the horse gave a spring, tightening the rope so suddenly that a portion of the hand instantly dropped to the floor, being completely severed.

A philosopher once found a woman weeping over the grave of her child. "How foolish of you to weep," said he, "for had the child lived, he might have become a poet." Hearing this, the woman dried her eyes and went on her way rejoicing. This fable teaches that we should not repine before considering what the future might have been.—[Davenport Tribune.]

The Nevada City (Cal.) Herald says: We are told that several rich gravel pockets have been found on Red Hill lately, but we were unable to learn the extent or value of the same. Red Hill has for years been noted as a favorite place for pocket mining, and thousands of dollars have been more than once taken out in a few panfuls of the hill's red dirt.

A terrible disastrous cyclone is predicted to devastate this fair land of ours during March next, but this will not deter us from attempting to collect our bills in January as usual.—[Lowell Citizen.]

## STATE ITEMS.

Hamilton is greatly on the improve. Dull times still prevail throughout the State.

Senator J. F. Jones is now on his way to Washington.

The Navajo Company of Tuscarora, shipped west day before yesterday eight bars of bullion, valued at \$16,328.24.

During last week, says the Austin Reveille, the Manhattan mill reduced 121 tons, of the assay value of \$28,281.79.

The Belmont Courier reports everything moving along as usual at Reveille, Rich ore is still being encountered in the mines of that district.

The Eureka Sentinel learns that the Richmond Company have flattering prospects for getting a large body of ore. We hope they may not be disappointed.

A man made the bonanza firm an offer a few months ago to pay them \$12 a ton for all the ore he could take out of some old deserted levels of the Comstock and it was refused.

Lander Free Press: A deposit of coal fifteen feet thick is said to have been developed in Esmeralda county, ten miles south of Pine Grove, in a shaft that is but forty feet deep. Tests in stoves show the coal to be of good quality.

The "Bonanza" says that Grantsville is at present passing through the same ordeal that nearly every mining camp in the State has undergone at some time in its existence. It is more than a year since the sound of the miner's hammer or the music of the stamps in the mill has been heard in our camp.

Senator Brumsey has been circulating two petitions on the Comstock. One calls for the repeal of the law which exempts \$120 of a man's monthly salary, and the other protests against such repeal. The petition for repeal has received many signatures, while the one against repeal has not a single signature.—[Reno Journal.]

The Reno Journal continues the serious discussion of the advisability of moving the State Prison to Reno, and no doubt Mr. Powning, who seems to have become inflated with the idea that he can move anything, believes that he can easily accomplish the matter. It was Mr. Powning's tears two years ago that moved the Legislature to entertain his Asylum bill after they had once killed it.

Eureka Sentinel: Last week two very important strikes were made in the Dead Broke mine on Prospect Mountain. On the 112-foot level they have three feet of very rich ore, and in the tunnel, which is in 60 feet, there is a large body of galena ore not yet prospected. They also have good bodies of ore in other parts of the mine. The Dead Broke is one of the most valuable properties on Prospect Mountain.

Silver State: A man named Bone attempted to commit suicide at Star Ranch by cutting his throat with a knife. Dr. McMillin, of Unionville, was called to attend him, and he sewed up the wound, which was about four inches long. Bone then appeared to regret what he had done, and was left alone. At the first opportunity he cut open the wound, but at last accounts was alive and in a fair way to recover. He is a young man and had been on a prolonged spree.

Virginia Enterprise: Dayton is now beginning to feel that she cannot be completely happy without the State Prison, Mint and State house. Truly Carson City is in the position of a dog with a big bone. She must lie with her paws upon her possessions and continually show her teeth to all who look her way. It is probable that Dayton would put on no airs and make no demands but for the fact that she is a seaport—a landing place for the wood drives that float down the Carson River. Carson City must shut the mouth of Dayton by threatening to dig a canal, and thus land all the wood drives at the Capitol grounds under the flag of the Governor and the guns of the State Prison.

White Pine News: From parties recently arrived from Hamilton we learn that a very important ore discovery has been made in the west drift from the Eberhardt tunnel. This ledge is said to be four feet wide, giving assays all the way from \$80 to \$900. Our informant states that \$150 would perhaps be a fair average of the ledge. This ore deposit is 1,700 feet below the surface, and from our knowledge of the ground must be west of the town of Treasure City. The ore, it is said, carries considerable copper, and it is altogether different from that found in the upper workings—in fact it appears that Capt. Drake's work has penetrated to the base zone, which is known to exist on the surface in the neighborhood where the recent strike was made. The discovery at this place is fortunate, as it will further stimulate the company to renewed exertions in their prospecting which many think they were on the point of abandoning at the time the new find was encountered.

An Arabic manuscript, dated from the latter half of the fourteenth century (1365) conveys the curious information that the merchant vessels trading at that time in the Indian Ocean carried four divers, whose duties were solely to discover and stop leaks in the hull of the craft below the water line. Sound of the trickling water indicated the points of danger.

There is a tree in Jamaica called the "life tree," the leaves of which grow even when severed from the plant. It is impossible to kill it except by burning.

## A NEW METHOD OF SEPARATING MINERALS.

The separation of intimately intermixed minerals from each other has hitherto been effected mainly by taking advantage of differences, in density, structure or capacity for being rendered magnetic by calcination while no use has been made of the striking properties evinced in differences of specific cohesive strength. The separation of minerals of unequal hardness, and by reason of their greater or less susceptibility to break down into fragments of different sizes is not possible with the ordinary crushing or stamping mill; but it is different when the mass is thrown violently against a hard resisting surface, in which case, if the velocity is properly proportioned, only the more brittle substances are broken. In order to obtain a proper separation of iron pyrites and zinc blende a German Engineer, Rutenbach, has been led to experiment on the use of Vapart's centrifugal breaker, not only as a crusher, but as a separating machine. When this apparatus is driven at 800 revolutions per minute, lumps of iron pyrites of twenty to twenty-five millimetres diameter are reduced partly to dust and partly to grains of 1 and 1½ millimetres; but when the velocity is reduced to 400 revolutions they are scarcely touched. Blende, which is of inferior hardness, is reduced to the finest fine stuff at 800 revolutions, while at 400 it leaves the apparatus partly as dust and partly of grains of 0.5 to 3.0 millimetres in diameter. If, therefore, a mixture of two minerals are treated at the lower speed of 400 revolutions per minute, the pyrites are almost entirely unaltered, while the blende, being very finely reduced may be separated by a simple sifting process. In order to make the process continuous in action the crushed ore is passed through a hopper into a drum sieve making 9 2-10ths revolutions to every 100 of the mill, and divided into three parts with holes of one, two and three millimetres respectively. The coarser stuff passes into a second drum with two divisions, having holes of six and eight millimetres respectively, which is driven at eight revolutions per 100 of those of the crusher. The size of the sieve holes depends upon those of the particles operated on, and it is important that these shall be as nearly uniform as possible. The operation may be carried on, wet or dry; but in the latter case it is essential that the material shall be as free from moisture as possible, as the powder, if damp (with about four per cent. of water,) binds and easily stops up the sieve holes. The dust is also a very great inconvenience, which, however, may be remedied by the use of a small jet of water.

The separation of the two minerals is not completely affected, as the angles of the grains of pyrites are apt to break off even at moderate speeds of the machine, and to become mixed with the fine blende; but it is sufficient for ordinary commercial purposes. The economic value is shown by the following calculation. Mixed ores with equal contents of blende and pyrites, are worth at the utmost about 10s. per ton, and are not easily disposed of at that price; but when subjected to the treatment described above, the products are 11 cwt. of pyrites, with five per cent. of blende, worth 9s. 6d and 6 cwt. of blende, worth 31s. 6d., or a total of 41s. for the separated products. Taking the cost of the raw material at 10s., and the working cost at 9d., the profits on the process appears to be 30s. 3p. per ton of stuff treated. The amount of material that can be crushed in a Vapart mill is about five tons per hour passed once through, so that a single apparatus will be sufficient for even a very productive mine, as mixed ores of this kind never forms more than a comparatively small portion of the total produce.—[London Mining Journal.]

It is stated that the coal inspector of Ohio estimates the amount of coal wasted in that State in mining, is equal to the total amount produced. Such results are not creditable to the intelligence of these connected with the management of this branch of the mining industry, and are in sad contrast to the advancement and improvement which has marked the growth of every other prominent enterprise.

A Pennsylvania woman who fancied she had used arsenic instead of baking powder in making a batch of biscuits, solved her doubts by feeding some of the biscuit to two tramps. This is a hint to economical housewives and an awful warning to the tramps.—[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Illinois is worrying over the question, "Who shall step into David Davis' shoes?" The next Senator may step into Davis' shoes, but, by the great American desert, he'd better keep out of the old man's trousers if he wants to be found in time to draw any pay.—[Burlington Hawkeye.]

The Immigration Association of California reports 529 immigrant arrivals by the overland railroads during the last week.

## NEW TO-DAY.

## AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL sell at auction, on Friday, December 29th 1883, at 11 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, the property known as the State Bank Building.

## SETTLE UP.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME ARE hereby notified to come forward and settle before the 1st day of January, 1884, or suit will be commenced for the collection of the same.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned intends to make application for the return to him of Revolutionary Bounty Land Scrip No. 16097, which was paid by him in making Pioche Cash Entry No. 4, for the NE ¼ of SW ¼ and the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 12, Township 1, North of Range 67, East of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. The Cash Receipt, issued by the Receiver of said office at the time said entry was made, and for said scrip, has been lost, and said undersigned is the owner thereof and entitled thereto.

## NOTICE.

Land Office at Eureka, Nevada, December 13, 1883. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Judge Henry Rives, at Pioche, Nevada, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1884, viz: Homestead application No. 22, Adin W. Geer, for the NW ¼ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 24, Township 6, south of Range 60, East M. D. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: O. F. Sharwood of Pioche, Nevada; Charles Stein of Pioche, Nevada; Julius Hoffman of Pioche, Nevada; Joseph Eisenmann of Pioche, Nevada.

## FOR FAMILY USE.

## CHEAP FOR CASH.

French Cognac, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
California Grape Brandy, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
White Rye Whisky, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
Old Bourbon Whisky, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
Jamaica Rum, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
St. Croix Rum, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
Holland Gin, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
Rock Candy and Rye Whisky, by the Gal. or Bottle.  
French & California Port & Sherry Wines.  
French & California Champagnes.  
French & California Claret.  
English Ale and Porter.  
Champagne Cider.  
Crabapple Cider.  
St. Louis Bottled Beer.  
An Assortment of Syrups, Bitters and Cordials.

## AT THE Panaca Saloon.

## SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURANT,

MEADOW VALLEY STREET, PIOCHE, - - NEVADA,

MRS. JAMES McFADDEN

PROPRIETRESS.

## All Delicacies in Season

Open Day and Night for the Accommodation of the Public.

Day Silver Mining Company—Location of principal place of business San Francisco, California. Location of works, Jack Rabbit Mining District, Lincoln County, Nev.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the tenth day of November, 1882, an assessment (No. 11) of Thirty Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 327 Pine street, Room 30, San Francisco Stock Exchange, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 19th day of December, 1883, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1884, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. M. HALL, Secretary.

Office—No. 327 Pine Street, Room 30, S. F. Stock Exchange, San Francisco, California.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE appointed Henry Ripe as my agent out at Bristol, Lincoln County, Nevada. He has full power to transact my business in general—collect and pay bills. The public is hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted, except such debts contracted by the said Henry Ripe, in his official capacity as my agent.

RICHARD A. RIFE.

Pioche, December 13, 1883.

PIOCHE, - - - NEVADA.

Physician and Surgeon,

PIOCHE, - - - NEVADA.

## DRY-GOODS AND CLOTHING.

## WINDING UP BUSINESS.

The public in general will do well by calling on us at an early day and examine our immense stock of

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., ETC.,

and comparing prices with other houses in town, and we are satisfied that by so doing that even in these dull times there will be no trouble for us to sell the balance of our stock off in the next 30 days.

On and after this date we desire to call Particular Attention of all our customers, that we have CLOSED our BOOKS, as we are preparing to leave Pioche, and all goods sold now for the short space of time that we remain here, will be for CASH ONLY, and at such Prices that will convince you we Mean What We Say.

Parties in Pioche and surrounding country knowing themselves indebted to us, will do well by settling their accounts before the FIRST day of JANUARY, 1884, as all accounts outstanding at that time will be handed over to our Attorney for Collection.

Pioche, December 9, 1883.

J. MYERS & BRO.

L. V. WERTHEIMER. HALL V. GEAR. WERTHEIMER & GEAR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## STATIONERY.

## SCHOOL BOOKS,

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MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MEAD-

OW VALLEY PIOCHE, NEV.

(11-17)

## THE SAN JOSE HOUSE

WILL BE OPENED APRIL 1st, 1877, AS A

## FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

In all respects.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords and no efforts will be spared to make everything comfortable for permanent and transient boarders. The house is thoroughly renovated and well furnished throughout and is the only house in Pioche supplied with

## BATHS.

Prices to Suit the Times.

MRS. JAS. PEARSON,

Proprietress.

Get your Job Work done at the "Record" Office.

G. R. ALEXANDER, Druggist and Apothecary

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE

lot of

Pure Drugs, Medicines

Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps,

AND

All Toilet Articles

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Main St., Pioche, opposite Panaca

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PANACA SLOON

Is Stocked with the Best of

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IS FURNISHING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

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In Quantities to suit, at the Lowest

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Adjoining Camps Supplied on

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For Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Cards

Vouchers, and all kinds of Job Print-

ing, either Fancy or Plain, apply to

the Record Office.